

Physics Test

4. In SI system , the Unit of Power is

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Farad	Newton's	Watt	Dynes



5. The Unit of Torque is

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Nm^2	Fd	ma	Nm




6. One Newton =Dynes

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
10^{-4}	10^{-9}	10	10^{-8}




Physics Test

7. The instrument used to measure pressure is called

(a)	(b)	(c) 	(d)
Ammeter	Manometer	Barometer	Voltmeter

8. Which scientist introduced the relationship between Current Voltage and Resistance?

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
Ohm's	Hook's	Newton's	Pascal's

9. Voltmeter is used for

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Resistance	Voltage	Ohm	Current

Physics Test

10. $F_s = \dots\dots\dots$ رگڑ کے معیار میں

(a) ☒

μR

(b)

μY

(c)

μR

(d)

μR

11. The Unit of Charge is

(a)

Farad

(b)

Capacitance

(c)

Joule

(d) ☒

Coulombs

12. The relationship between Stress and Strain was introduced by

(a)

Hook's

(b)

Newton's

(c) ☒

Young Modulus

(d)

None

Physics Test

13. Force of attraction or repulsion between the charged bodies is directly proportional to their of the charges.

(a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	(c)	(d)
Product		Sum	Multiple	Square

14. Balloons flies in air , its reason is


(a)	(b)	(c)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)
Less Density	Equal Weight	Lightness		Heavy

15. Snow floats over water, its reason is


(a)	(b)	(c)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)
Equal	Equal Volume	Equal Density		Equal Volume

Physics Test


16. The process of distribution of light into seven colours is called

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
Respiration	Reflection	Refraction	Dispersion

17. The original length and increase in length is calledLaw.

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Young Modulus	Hook's	Newton's	Ampere's

18. The Unit of work is


(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Farad	Joule	Watt	Pascal's

Physics Test


19. Torque =

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Fm	Fd	Fa	ma

20. In Law of gravitation $F =$

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
gM_em/r^2	GM_em/r^2	$Gmem/r$	GM_eM/r^2

21. In Mass of Earth $M_e =$

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Gr^2/g	gr^2/G	gr/G^2	g^2r/G

Physics Test


22. Stress =

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
$\frac{\text{Increase in Length}}{\text{Original Length}}$	Strain	$\frac{\text{Original Length}}{\text{Increase in Length}}$	None

23. The Unit of Charge is equal to Coulombs.


(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
6.25×10^{-18}	$6.25 \times 10^{+18}$	7.25×10^{16}	$6.25 \times 10 \times 10^{-19}$

24. Young Modulus Y =


(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
Stress	Strain	Strain / Stress	Stress / Strain

Physics Test


1. The Unit of Pressure is called

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
Fd	ma	Nm	Nm^{-2}

2. The Unit of Density in MKS system is

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
Cubic Meter	Cubic cm	Meter	Cubic/ meter

3. Momentum depends upon.....

(a)	(b)	(c) 	(d)
Force	Velocity	Mass	Acceleration

1. Arm is Kind of lever.

(a)	(b)	(c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)
2 nd	3 rd	1 st	None

2. The time period of body attached to spring is

(a)	(b)	(c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)
$T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$	$T = 2\pi (l/g)$

3. When light enters from denser medium to rare medium turns From perpendicular.

(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	(c)	(d)
Away	Towards	Back	Reflect

4. The flight of bird is Newton's Law of motion.

(a)

1st

(b)

3rd



(c)

2nd

(d)

Inertial

5. Is that force which produces an acceleration of 1 m/sec^2 in 1 kg of body.

(a)

Heat

(b)

Newton



(c)

Energy

(d)

None

6. In Capacitor $Q =$

(a)

Fd

(b)

ma

(c)

mv

(d)

CV



7. Capacitor Charge.

(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	(c)	(d)
Store	Release	Restore	Regulate

8. In centripetal force $F =$

(a)	(b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	(d)
mv/r	mv^2/r	Mv^2/r	mv^2/r^2

9. The Mass of earth is equal tokg.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6×10^{12}	6×10^6	6×10^{23}	6×10^{24}

10. The Unit of Mass is

(a)

Nm

(b)

Nm^2

(c)

Kg



(d)

Km

11. From which force the earth pulls every body towards its center of gravity is called its

(a)

Force

(b)

Weight



(c)

Power

(d)

Energy

12. The time period of Simple Pendulum is

(a)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{M/k}$

(b)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

(c)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$



(d)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

13. The no of vibrations per second of a vibrating body is called of that body.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| (a) | (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | (d) |
| Wave length | Time Period | Frequency | Displacement |


14. The rate of doing work of a body is called

- | | | | |
|---|--------|------|-------------|
| (a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Power | Energy | Work | Capacitance |


15. The Unit of electric potential is called

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joule | Newton | Coulombs | Farad |


16. and force are directly proportionaⁿl.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
Mass	Temperature	Velocity	Acceleration

17. In Newton's second law of motion $F =$

(a)	(b)	(c) 	(d)
Fd	BA	ma	None

18. Mass and are represented by the equation $W = Mg$

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
Gravitational Acceleration	Accelerating	Mass	None

19. If temperature of body is 100 and if we heat it further then its temperature

(a)	(b)	(c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)
Increase	Decrease	Same	None


20. When pressure of water is increased then its temperature also

(a)	(b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	(d)
Decreases	Increases	No change	None


21. The value of G in gravitational constant is

(a)	(b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	(d)
6.67 Nm/kg^2	$6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{Kg}$	$7.7 \times 10 \text{ Nm}$	$6.67 \times 10 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{Kg}$


22. The diameter of Earth is

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
6.4×10^{-6}	6.67×10^6	7.4×10^6	6.4×10^6


23. In Ohm's Law $V =$

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Fd	IR	ma	None


24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
K Wh	kW	WH	Farad


22. The diameter of Earth is

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) 
6.4×10^{-6}	6.67×10^6	7.4×10^6	6.4×10^6

23. In Ohm's Law $V =$

(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)
Fd	IR	ma	None

24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is

(a) 	(b)	(c)	(d)
K Wh	kW	WH	Farad

25. Is a sensitive electric instrument that represents the presence of current in a circuit.

(a)

Ammeter

(b)



Galvanometer

(c)

Voltmeter

(d)

None

Physics Test

Q:- Speed of sound is always _____ than the speed of light.

(a). Greater

(b). Equal

(c). Less

(d). None



Physics Test

Q:- Ibn-e-al Haisham worked in the field of _____.

- (a). Matter
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Chemistry
- (d). Biology




Physics Test

Q:- The Sun & Stars have process of _____.

- (a). Fusion
- (b). Fission
- (c). Photosynthesis
- (d). Vaporization



Physics Test

Q:-	Density of Water becomes _____ at 4°C.
(a).	Maximum 
(b).	Minimum
(c).	Equal
(d).	Less

Physics Test

Q:- _____ is a vector quantity.

- (a). Distance
- (b). Volume
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Time



Physics Test

Q:- Rate of change of velocity is called

_____.

- (a). Velocity
- (b). Acceleration
- (c). Time Period
- (d). Distance



Physics Test

Q:- A body will float when the up thrust of the body will be _____ than the up thrust of the water.

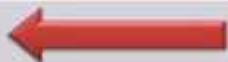
- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum



Physics Test

Q:- A body will float when the up thrust of the body will be _____ than the up thrust of the water.

- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum



Physics Test

Q:-	The ratio of Input to the Output is called _____.	
(a).	Efficiency	
(b).	Stress	
(c).	Strain	
(d).	Work	

Physics Test

Q:- When a light hits the smooth surface then it makes an angle of _____.

(a). 45°

(b). 60°

(c). 90°

(d). 180°



Physics Test

Q:- The normal wire used in the homes have _____ Hz.

(a). 50



(b). 60

(c). 230

(d). 220

Physics Test

Q:-	In single phase electric wire has _____volts.
(a).	220
(b).	230
(c).	240
(d).	400




Physics Test

Q:-	In three phase electrical wire has _____ volts.
(a).	220
(b).	230
(c).	240
(d).	400



Physics Test

Q:-	Plug type used normally in home is of _____ type.
(a).	A/B
(b).	C
(c).	C/D 
(d).	Normal

Physics Test

Q:- A screw gauge can measure up to _____ of second.

(a). $1/10$


(b). $1/100$



(c). $1/20$

(d). $1/200$

Physics Test

Q:-	Mass per Unit volume is called _____
(a).	Density 
(b).	Mass
(c).	Torque
(d).	Velocity

Physics Test

Q:- The opposition that a substance offers to the flow of electric current is called _____.

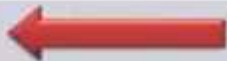
- (a). Resistance
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Fusion



Physics Test

Q:- Equation of Einstein is _____.

(a). $E = mc^2$



(b). $E = Fd$

(c). $E = mgh$

(d). $Vit + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

Physics Test

Q:- The capacity to do work is called _____.

- (a). Work
- (b). Energy
- (c). Weight
- (d). Force

Physics Test

Q:- The capacity to do work is called _____.

(a). Work

(b). Energy

(c). Weight

(d). Force



Q:- In specific Heat, the equation of C is

- (a). $\Delta Q/m\Delta T$
- (b). $\Delta Q/g\Delta T$
- (c). $m\Delta Q/g\Delta T$
- (d). $\Delta Qg\Delta T$



Physics Test

Q:- Unit of current is called _____.

- (a). Meter
- (b). Volt
- (c). Watt
- (d). Ampere



Physics Test

Q:-	Splitting of light into its different colors is called _____.
(a).	Dispersion
(b).	Reflection
(c).	Reverse
(d).	Rainbow

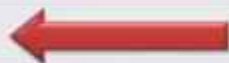


Physics Test

Q:- Spring of watch has _____ energy.

(a). Mechanical

(b). Electrical



(c). Solar

(d). None

Physics Test

Q:- Speed of sound is always _____ than the speed of light.

(a). Greater

(b). Equal

(c). Less

(d). None



Physics Test

Q:- Ibn-e-al Haisham worked in the field of _____.

- (a). Matter
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Chemistry
- (d). Biology



Physics Test

Q:- A body will float when the up thrust of the body will be _____ than the up thrust of the water.

- (a). Less
- (b). Greater
- (c). Equal
- (d). Maximum



Physics Test

Q:- The thing which controls air temperature is called _____.

(a). Condenser



(b). Sensor

(c). Radiator

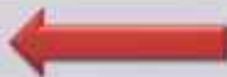


(d). Steplizer

Physics Test

Q:- Equation of Force is equal to the product of mass and _____.

(a). Acceleration



(b). Velocity

(c). Distance

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q:- Momentum is the product of mass and _____.

- (a). Force
- (b). Velocity
- (c). Acceleration
- (d). Distance



Physics Test

Q:- Density of water remains less at _____.

(a). 90 °C

(b). 60 °C

(c). 100 °C

(d). 0 °C



Physics Test

Q:- Torque = $F \times$ _____

(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

(c). Displacement (d)

(d). Time



Physics Test

Q:- Torque = $F \times$ _____

(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

(c). Displacement (d)



(d). Time

Physics Test

Q:- In a prism one angle exists 90° then other two angles are of _____.

(a). 0°

(b). 45°



(c). 90°

(d). 60°

Physics Test

Q:- The force acts on a body which pulls it outward direction then it is called _____ force.

- (a). Centripetal
- (b). Centrifugal
- (c). Inertia
- (d). Moment Arm



Physics Test

Q:- The rays of Sun reach at Earth due to _____.

- (a). Fission
- (b). Fusion
- (c). Nuclear Reaction
- (d). Power



Physics Test

Q:- Rate of change of energy is called _____.

(a). Force

(b). Power



(c). Momentum

(d). Inertia

Physics Test

Q:- Pitch of Sound depends upon _____.

- (a). Sound
- (b). Air
- (c). Medium
- (d). Frequency



Physics Test

Q:- The relationship of Stress and Strain is called _____ Law.

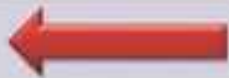
- (a). Joules
- (b). Young Modulus
- (c). Law of Gravitation
- (d). Hooks



Physics Test

Q:- Time period of pendulum increases with _____.

- (a). Gravitation
- (b). Electricity
- (c). Length
- (d). Time



Physics Test

Q:- Door is the _____ kind of Lever.

(a). 1st

(b). 2nd

(c). 3rd

(d). 4th



Physics Test

1. Vector A is represented as

(a)

\vec{A}

(b)

\underline{A}

(c)

A

(d)

All above



Physics Test

1. Vector A is represented as

(a)

\vec{A}

(b)

\underline{A}

(c)

A

(d)

All above



2. If two quantities are directly proportional then their graph is in

(a)

Parallel line

(b)

Infinite line

(c)

Curved line

(d)

Straight Line



3. If a body rotates about its axis and remains equidistant from its axis then its motion is called

(a)

Vibratory

(b)

Translatory

(c)

Rotatory

(d)

None



Physics Test

4. A stationary body remains to continuous to its stationary state and a moving body remains to continuous its motion. It is called law of

(a)



Inertia

(b)

Motion

(c)

2nd

(d)

3rd

5. Friction is a Force.

(a)

Self restoring

(b)



Self adjusting

(c)

Both a & b

(d)

None

6. A tendency of a body to do work is called

(a)

Power

(b)

Heat

(c)



Energy

(d)


none

Physics Test


7. The equation which does not contain S is called Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Second | First | Third | None |

8. The equation which does not contain Vf is called Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c)  | (d) |
| First | Third | Second | None |

9. The equation which does not contain t is called

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| First | Second | Both a & b | Third |

Physics Test

10. The sum of Neutron and proton in a nucleus is called

(a)

Positrons

(b)

Atomic no

(c)

Mass no

(d)

Avogadro no



11. Door is Kind of lever.

(a)

Third



(b)

First

(c)

Second

(d)

Fourth

12. The product of force and displacement is called

(a)

Momentum

(b)

Displacement

(c)

Torque

(d)

Velocity



Physics Test

13. The length of volume and increase in length is called

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stress | Strain | Speed | Elasticity |

14. The flying aeroplane has Points.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|------|
| (a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| Two | One | Three | None |

15. In farenhate scale the boiling point of water is

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---|--------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) |
| 273 F° | 200 F° | 212 F° | 312 F° |

Physics Test

16. If $P = 60$ and $Q = 20$ then from the law of magnification

(a) ☒

5

(b)

4

(c)

9

(d)

15

17. Alpha rays consists ofparticles.

(a) ☒

Positive

(b)

Negative

(c)

Neutral

(d)

None

18. $1 \text{ kg} = \dots\dots\dots\text{gm}$

(a)

10^{-3}

(b)

10^9

(c) ☒

1000

(d)

10000

Physics Test

19. In total reflection angle of incident and angle of reflection are

(a)

Sum

(b)

Equal



(c)

Not equal

(d)

Perpendicular

20. In Arm force depends upon

(a)

Fulcrum (Wedge)



(b)

Force

(c)

Weight

(d)

Central position

21. The central distance of two crests is called

(a)

Frequency

(b)

Trough

(c)

Time period

(d)

Wave length

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Physics Test

22. SHM depends upon

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) <input checked="" type="radio"/> | (b) <input type="radio"/> | (c) <input type="radio"/> | (d) <input type="radio"/> |
| Time period | Mean position | Extreme position | None |

23. The number of basic units is

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) <input type="radio"/> | (b) <input checked="" type="radio"/> | (c) <input type="radio"/> | (d) <input type="radio"/> |
| 8 | 7 | 11 | 16 |

24. In international system of units, Length , Mass, Time, Electric Current, Temperature , Light , Strength of light and unit of quantity are calledunits.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) <input type="radio"/> | (b) <input type="radio"/> | (c) <input type="radio"/> | (d) <input type="radio"/> |
| Derived | Basic | Fundamental | None |

Physics Test

1. Scissors is kind of lever.

(a)

First

(b)

Third

(c)

Second



(d)

None

2. In simple pendulum if "m" is mass and "k" is spring constant then its time period is equal to

(a)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$$

(b)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$$



(c)

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{M}$$

(d)

$$T = 2\sqrt{m/k}$$

3. The unit of capacitance is called

(a)

Joule

(b)

Energy

(c)

Farad



(d)

Dielectric

Physics Test

4. Current is aquantity.

(a)

Vector

(b)

Physical

(c)

Chemical

(d)

Scalar



5. Gamma rays consists ofparticles .

(a)

Neutral



(b)

Positive

(c)

Negative

(d)

None

6. The number of derived unit is

(a)

9

(b)

3

(c)

8

(d)

7



Physics Test

7. The distance covered in a unit time of a moving body is called

- | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| (a) | (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | (d) |
| Velocity | <u>Speed</u> | Acceleration | Uniform speed |

8. In international system of measurements the value of "g" is


- | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|-----------------------|
| (a) | (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | (d) |
| 9.8 m/sec | <u>9.8 m/sec²</u> | 32 F/sec | 32 F/sec ² |

9. The quantity of matter in a body is called

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|--------|
| (a) | (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | (d) |
| Matter | <u>Mass</u> | Density | Volume |

Physics Test

10. The rolling friction is than that of limiting friction.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| Greater | Equal | Same | Less |

11. The equation which does not contains V_f is called Equation of motion.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c)  | (d) |
| First | Third | Second | None |

12. The Newton's first law of motion is also called law of

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-----------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Ohm's | Inertia | Coulombs | Faraday's |


Physics Test



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Physics Test


13. The quantities for which we need their unit and magnitude are called quantities.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Vectors | <u>Scalars</u> | Magnitude | None |

14. The quantities for which we need their unit, magnitude and their direction also called quantities .

- | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| Scalars | Norm | Physical | <u>Vector</u> |

15. A transparent body whose three sides are rectangular and two sides are triangular is called.....

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| Telescope | Mirror | Lenses | <u>Prism</u> |

Physics Test

16. is a sight deceive which can be explained by the total internal reflection.

(a)



Mirage

(b)

Total internal reflection

(c)

Reflection

(d)

Refraction

17. Whenever light enters from denser to rare medium and angle of incident and angle of reflection are equal and forms 90o angle with each other than it is called

(a)

Reflection

(b)

Refraction

(c)



Critical angle

(d)

Acute angle

18. In nucleus the number of protons are called

(a)

Avogadro no

(b)



Atomic no

(c)


Mass no

(d)

Neutrons

Physics Test

19. The emission of radiation from nucleus is called

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| (a) | (b) | (c)  | (d) |
| Chemical reaction | Atomic reaction | Radioactivity | Nuclear fission |

20. If atomic numbers of an item are same but their mass numbers are different then they are called

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| Molecules | Isotopes | Electrons | None |

21. Hydrogen has Isotopes .

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | <u>3</u> |

Physics Test


22. The speed of light ism/sec.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) | (b)  | (c) | (d) |
| 3×10^6 | 3×10^8 | 3×10^5 | 5×10^5 |

23. N-type materials the free charges are called

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|----------|
| (a) | (b) | (c)  | (d) |
| Molecules | Positrons | Electrons | Neutrons |

24. The thin portion of the transistor is called

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)  |
| Emitter | Collector | Anode | Base |

6. A solar year is equal to

(a) 330 m



(b) 9.95×10^{15} m

(c) 9.46 km

(d) None

Q. How many types of resistors are there?



Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. One

Q.is the Number of moles of solute in 1000 g (1kg) of solvent.



Molarity

b. Current

c. Solution

d. Mixture

Q. Kerosene oil, Petrol, Diesel, are to be separated from each other due to?



Fractional
Distillation

b. Normal
separation

c. Fission

d. Fusion

Q. Ga is the symbol of

a. Gonium

b. Germanium



Gallium

d. Gala

Q. The height between the Geostationary satellite and the center of earth is

a. 6000 Km



36000 km

c. 32000 Km

d. 30000 Km

Q. ML^2T^{-2} is the dimension of

a. Current



Joule or Nm

c. Energy

d. Power

Q. Gray Tin has Structure.

a. Linear

b. Square



c. Cubic

d. Quadratic

Q. An item having tendency to complete eight electrons in their valence shell, this property is known as?

a. Last shell



b. Octet rule

c. Main rule

d. Right hand Rule

Q. An atom having same atomic number but different mass number is called?

a. Lithium



b. Isotopes

c. Helium

d. Nucleus

Q. Number of groups in periodic table are

a. 4

b. 6

c. 7



8

Q. Hydrogen bonding occurs in

a. Mg



H₂O

c. NaCl

d. Cl

Q. Definition of Industrial Chemistry



Compounds on
commercial
scale

b. Home material

c. Industrial
material

d. Shopping material

Q. The speed of light from Sun to Earth is

a. 3×10^6



b. 3×10^8

c. 3×10^2

d. 3×10^9

Q. Who discovered proton?

a. Ibn-ul-Haithum

b. Al-Berouni



c. Goldstein

d. Aristotle

Q. Ammeter is used for measuring

a. Magnetic Field



b. Current

c. Temperature

d. Voltage

Q. Mass of 700 N man moving in a car 66 km/hr is



a. 70 kg

b. 100 kg

c. 0

d. Infinite

Q. Second name of second law of motion is

a. Inertia

b. Moment arm



c. Law of Force &
Acceleration

d. Third Law

Q. Velocity is aquantity.

a. Scalar



b. Vector

c. Unit

d. Identity

Q. S.I unit of work is



Nm

b. Nm^2

c. N/m

d. Nm^3

Q. Work is a product of displacement &

a. Mass



Force

c. Velocity

d. Acceleration

Q. AND gate involveoperation?



Multiplication

b. Addition

c. Subtraction

d. Division

Q. The result of 3 micro-Farad and 06 micro-Farad series are joined together.....



9uF

b. 3uF

c. 6uF

d. 10uF

Q. Refractive Index of water is



a. 1.23

1.33

c. 1.55

d. 1.60

Q. Refractive Index of crown glass is



1.51

b. 2.5

c. 3.5

d. 44

Q. The number of base units in SI are:

a. 3

b. 6

c. 7



d. 4

Q. Which one of the following unit is not a derived unit?

a. Pascal

b. Kilogram



c. Newton

d. Watt

Q. Amount of a substance in terms of numbers is measured in.....?

a. Gram

b. Kilogram

c. Newton

d. Mole



Q. An interval of 200 p.s is equivalent to

a. 0.2 s

b. 0.02 s

c. 2×10^4 s



d. 2×10^{-6} s

Q. Which one of the following is the smallest quantity?

a. 0.01 g

b. 2 mg

c. 100 μ g

d. 5000 mg



Q. Which instrument is most suitable to measure the internal diameter of a test tube?

a. Meter Rule

b. Vernier Callipers

c. Measuring Tap

d. Screw Gauge




- Q.** A student claimed the diameter of a wire as 1.032 cm using Vernier calipers. Up to what extent do you agree with it?
- a. 1 cm b. 1.0 cm c. 1.03 cm ☒ d. 1.032 cm

- Q.** A measuring cylinder is used to measure:
- a. Mass b. Area c. Volume ☒ d. Level of a Liquid

- Q.** A student noted the thickness of a glass sheet using a screw gauge. On the main scale, it reads 3 divisions while 8th division on the circular scale coincides with index line. Its thickness is _____?
- a. 3.8 cm b. 3.08 cm c. 3.08 mm ☒ d. 3.08 m

Q. Significant figures in an expression are :				
a.	All the digits	b.	All the accurately known digits	c. All the accurately known digits and the first doubtful digit 
				d. All the accurately known and all the doubtful digits


Q. Identify the base quantity in the following:				
a.	Speed	b.	Area	c. Force
				d. Distance 

Q. A body has translatory motion if it moves along a:				
a.	Straight line	b.	circle	c. line without rotation 
				d. Curved path


Q. The motion of a body around an axis is called _____ motion.

- a. Circular b. Rotatory  c. Vibratory d. Random

Q. Which of the following is a vector quantity?


- a. Speed b. Distance c. Displacement  d. Power

Q. If an object is moving with constant speed then its distance-time graph will be a straight line

- a. Along Time-axis b. Along Distance-axis c. Parallel to Time-axis d. Inclined to Time-axis 

Q. A straight line parallel to time-axis on a distance-time graph tells that the object is:							
a.	Moving with constant speed	b.	At Rest 	c.	Moving with variable speed	d.	In Motion

Q. The speed-time graph of a car is shown in the figure, which of the following statement is true?							
a.	Car has an acceleration of 1.5 ms^{-2}	b.	Car has constant speed of 7.5 ms^{-1}	c.	Distance travelled by the car is 75 m	d.	Average speed of the car is 15 ms^{-1}



Q.	By dividing displacement of a moving body with time, we obtain:						
a.	Speed	b.	Acceleration	c.	Velocity 	d.	Deceleration


Q. A ball is thrown vertically upward. Its velocity at the highest point is:

- a. -10 ms^{-2}  b. Zero c. 10 ms^{-2} d. None of these

Q. A change in position is called:

- a. Speed b. Velocity c. Displacement  d. Distance

Q. A train is moving at a speed of 36 kmh^{-1} . Its speed expressed in ms^{-1} is:

- a. 10 ms^{-1} b. 20 ms^{-1} c. 25 ms^{-1} d. 30 ms^{-1}
- 

Q. A car starts from rest. It acquires a speed of 25 ms^{-1} after 20 s. The distance moved by the car during this time is:

a. 31.25 m

b. 250 m



c. 500 m

d. 5000 m

Q. Two equal but unlike parallel forces having different line of action produces:

a. Torque



b. Couple

c. Equilibrium

d. Neutral Equilibrium

Q. The number of forces that can be added by head to tail rule are:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. Any Number



Q. A body is in equilibrium when its:				
a.	Acceleration is uniform	b.	Speed is uniform	c. Speed and acceleration is uniform
				d. Acceleration is zero



Q. A body is in neutral equilibrium when its centre of gravity:				
a.	Is at its highest position	b.	Is at the lowest position	c. Keeps its height if displaced
				d. Is situated at its bottom



Q. Racing cars are made stable by:				
a.	Increasing their speed	b.	Decreasing their mass	c. Lowering their centre of gravity
				d. Decreasing their width





شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. The angle to see the object vertically is called _____.

a. Angle of
Elevation

b. Angle of
Reflection



Angle of
Depression

d. None

Q. Cell theory was described by :

a. Boher

b. Newton



Theodor
Schwann

d. Coulomb

Q. Pepsin consists of :

a. Water



327 Amino Acids

c. Carbon

d. Cells



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q.	ATP consists of ____ main structures.			
	a. 1	b. 2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 3	d. 4

Q.	ATP consists of ____.			
	a. Nitrogenous Base, Adenine	b. The Sugar, Ribose	c. A Chain of three Phosphate Groups bound to Ribose	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All of them



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. The photosynthesis process usually takes place during ____.

- a. Night ☒ Day times c. Mid Night d. None

Q. 1 Kilo Byte = ____?

- ☒ 1024 Bytes b. 1024 cm c. 1024 mm d. None

Q. Respiration does not need:

- a. Carbon Dioxide ☒ Oxygen c. Water d. None



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. Cell is made of :



Cytoplasm

b. Oxygen

c. Membrane

d. Nucleus

Q. A subfield of physics, developed in classical mechanics, describes the motion of points, bodies (objects), and systems of bodies (groups of objects) without considering the forces that cause them to move is called_____.



Kinametics

b. Physics

c. Mechanics

d. Chemistry

Q. Types of Mechanical Energy are:

a. 3

b. 4

c. 5



2



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. The energy of a body due to its motion is called:

- a. Potential Energy ☒ Kinetic Energy c. Both d. None

Q. Formula of Kinetic Energy:

- a. mgh b. ma ☒ $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ d. None

Q. Formula of Potential Energy is:

- ☒ mgh b. ma c. $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ d. None



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. If mass of the body is 50 g, h is 3m, and $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$, then Potential Energy:

- a. 1200 Joule ☒ 1500 Joule c. 1000 Joule d. None

Q. Heat transfers in solid bodies through _____.

- a. Induction b. Convection ☒ Conduction d. Heating

Q. The gravity of the moon is _____ times greater than the gravity of the Earth.

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ ☒ $\frac{1}{6}$ c. $\frac{1}{3}$ d. 6



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. The gravity of the Earth is _____ times greater than the gravity of the Moon.

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{6}$ c. $\frac{1}{3}$ ☒ d. 6

Q. Who described gravity?

- ☒ a. Albert Einstein b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton d. Boyles

Q. Who published/ scientifically explained gravity?

- ☒ a. Isac Newton b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton d. Boyles



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. Gravity was described in which year?

a. 1587



1687

c. 1887

d. 1787

Q. Speed is _____ quantity.

a. Basic



Derived

c. Unit

d. None

Q. Displacement is a _____ quantity.

a. Scalar



Vector

c. Unit

d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. One Giga is equal to _____.

a. 10^3

b. 10^6

c. 10^4



10^9

Q. Density was explained by :

a. Plato

b. Newton



Archimedes

d. Galileo

Q. A tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged is called:



Inertia

b. Velocity

c. Acceleration d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. The energy possessed due to the motion of the body is called _____.



K.E

b. P.E

c. Power

d. Energy

Q. Energy due to its position is called _____.



a. K.E

P.E

c. Energy

d. Power

Q. Unit of power is called _____.



a. Joule

Watt

c. Km

d. Kg



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q.	Energy stored in a Dam is called _____.			
	a. Mechanical Energy	b. Electrical Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Kinetic Energy	d. Potential Energy
Q.	First-person who gave the idea of Gravity is _____.			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Newton	b. Albert Einstein	c. Archimedes	d. Byles
Q.	Newton gave his laws in _____.			
	a. 1587	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. 1687	c. 1787	d. 1887



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. The field of physics that studies atoms as an isolated system of electrons and an atomic nucleus.



Atomic
Physics

b. Nuclear

c. Plasma

d. None

Q. Which of the following have the largest heat capacitance?



Water

b. Copper

c. Mercury

d. Kerosene

Q. When an objective "p" has a negative sign then the object is:



a. Real



Virtual

c. Small

d. Large



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q.	A converging lens is also called:			
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Convex lens	b. Concave lens	c. Convex mirror	d. Plano concave lens
Q.	A restoring force always keeps the body to move ____.			
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Toward mean position	b. External Position	c. Outer Side	d. None
Q.	When an object is placed on principal focus then the image is made:			
	a. Real	b. Virtual	c. Small	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Infinity



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q.	Rays which has more ionization power:			
	a. Gamma	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Alpha	c. Beta	d. None
Q.	The rate of flow of heat is called:			
	a. Electric Current	b. Charge	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Heat	d. Temperature
Q.	The base is an alloy of :			
	a. Copper & Iron	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Zinc & Copper	c. Zinc & Iron	d. None



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. The rate of flow of charges for the chemical equation is called:



Electric
Current

b. Energetic

c. Chemical

d. Physical

Q. Rays which has less penetrating power:

a. Alpha

b. Beta



Gamma

d. None

Q. Flat and ring-shaped membrane behind the cornea of the eye is called_____.

a. Retina



Iris

c. Pupil

d. Lens



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q.	Which one in the following is a poor conductor of heat?			
	a. Water	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b. Aluminum	c. Copper	d. Iron
Q.	Unit of Current is called:			
	a. Volt	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b. Ampere	c. Candela	d. Kelvin
Q.	Dog capacity of hearing sound is _____ Hz.			
	a. 10-20,000	b. 20-30,000	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c. 40-60,000	d. 10-18,000



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q.	Human capacity of hearing sound is ____ hz.			
	a. 20, 00	b. 20×10^6	c. 30, 000	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 20,000
Q.	How many types of ways are?			
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 03	b. 02	c. 04	d. 05
Q.	Motion of ceiling fan is:			
	a. SHM	b. Isn't SHM	c. Vibrating Motion	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Rotational



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. A wave in which the medium vibrates at right angles to the direction of its propagation is called _____.

a. Mechanical Waves



Transverse Waves

c. Longitudinal Waves

d. None

Q. A wave (such as a sound wave) in which the particles of the medium vibrate in the direction of the line of advance of the wave is called _____ wave.

a. Transverse

b. Mechanical



Longitudinal

d. Electromagnetic

Q. To convert Ammeter into Galvanometer connecting with:



Low resistance or Shunt Resistance

b. High Resistance

c. Perpendicular

d. All of them



شاہین فور سز اکیڈمی



Q. A diverging lens is also called:

a. Convex



b. Concave

c. Both

d. None

Q. Neutron is heavier than Proton _____ times.

a. 1636

b. 1736



c. 1836

d. 1936

Q. If the mass of the Simple Pendulum is doubled then its time period _____.



a. Increases

b. Decreases

c. Constant

d. Zero



شاہین فورسز اکیڈمی



Q. Time taken by a complete cycle of the wave to pass a point is called_____.

a. Crest



Time period

c. Wavelength

d. Trough

Q. a mechanical phenomenon whereby oscillations occur about an equilibrium point is called _____.

a. Time period

b. Wavelength



Vibration

d. Temperature

Q. The maximum extent of a vibration or oscillation, measured from the position of equilibrium is called _____.

a. Timeperiod



Amplitude

c. Vibration

d. Wavelength